

| Live Vaccine Spacing and Tuberculin Testing (TST and Interferon Gamma Release Assays (IGRAs)) |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Last Reviewed                                                                                 | 06 November 2024 |
| Last Revised                                                                                  | 06 November 2024 |
| This order expires                                                                            | 30 November 2026 |

1. What’s new

Reviewed protocol. Updated Table to align with CDC guidance.

2. Recommendations for use:<sup>1</sup>

- A. Inactivated vaccines, including COVID-19 vaccines, can be given before, on the same day, or at any time after a TB test is done.
- B. Live vaccines may be given simultaneously (same clinic day) with a TB test, and this is the preferred scenario. However, placement of a TST or drawing blood for an IGRA should be delayed at least 4 weeks after a patient has received a live vaccine (see Table for exceptions). If the TST was placed first, the live vaccine can be administered after the test is read with no waiting period.
- C. TST or IGRA reactivity in the absence of active tuberculosis is not a contraindication to administration of any vaccine, including live, attenuated vaccines.
- D. If a patient is suspected of having active tuberculosis, MMR and MMRV should not be administered due to the theoretical risk that measles vaccine might exacerbate active tuberculosis.

| Live Viral or Bacterial Vaccine      | Simultaneous TST/IGRA | If not simultaneous, spacing after live vaccine to TST or IGRA |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| MMR                                  | Yes                   | 4 weeks                                                        |
| MMRV                                 |                       |                                                                |
| Varicella                            |                       |                                                                |
| Yellow Fever                         |                       |                                                                |
| LAIV                                 |                       |                                                                |
| Oral Polio                           |                       |                                                                |
| Rotavirus                            |                       |                                                                |
| Ty21a (Oral Typhoid)                 |                       |                                                                |
| Cholera                              |                       |                                                                |
| Smallpox (ACAM 2000)                 |                       | 6 weeks                                                        |
| Smallpox/MPXV <sup>3</sup> (Jynneos) |                       | 4 weeks*                                                       |

\*If a delay in TB testing would cause substantial burden (e.g. preventing employment or school attendance), then testing should not be delayed.<sup>3</sup>

### 3. References

1. Kroger A, Bahta L, Hunter P. General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization. Best Practices Guidance of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). Available at: [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/special-situations.html#administration](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/special-situations.html#administration). Accessed 6 Nov 2024.
2. Kroger A, Freedman M. Vaccination & Immunoprophylaxis – General Principles. May 1, 2023. In: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Yellow Book 2024. Available at [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/preparing/vaccination-and-immunoprophylaxis-general-principles](https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/preparing/vaccination-and-immunoprophylaxis-general-principles). Accessed 6 Nov 2024.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Timing of TST or IGRA in relation to Jynneos vaccine. Dear Colleague Letter, September 23, 2022. Available at: [www.cdc.gov/tb/php/dear-colleague-letters/2022-jynneos-vaccine.html](https://www.cdc.gov/tb/php/dear-colleague-letters/2022-jynneos-vaccine.html). Accessed 6 Nov 2024.

To request this material in an alternative format (e.g., Braille) or to clarify any part of the above order, contact the Oregon Health Authority Immunization Program at 800-980-9431 and 711 for TTY. For other questions, consult with the vaccine recipient's primary health care provider or a consulting physician.

Electronic copy of this protocol is available at:

[www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/preventionwellness/vaccinesimmunization/immunizationproviderresources/pages/stdgordr.aspx](https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ph/preventionwellness/vaccinesimmunization/immunizationproviderresources/pages/stdgordr.aspx)